

Johnson, Doris E. et al. A Survey of Materials for the study of the commonly taught languages in colleges of South Asia.

GRAMMARS

Adenwala, Mridula. The Structural Analysis of Phonology and Morphemes of Gujarati. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms, 1965. 122 pp.

Intended for the specialist, structural in approach. In two parts: phonology (articulation, phonetics, and phonemics) and morphemics (parts of speech, verb and substantives, morphemics, particles, non-base morphemes). Examples follow items described. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Analysis is based on colloquial standard Gujarati as spoken by the literate people of Ahmedabad. Bibliography.

Cardona, George. A Gujarati Reference Grammar. Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania, 1964. 302 pp.

A linguistic grammar intended for pedagogical and reference purposes. On the whole structural in approach. Most of the book is given over to discussion of the phonology, nominal and verbal system of Gujarati. Other topics covered are chapters on morphophonemics, writing system, adjuncts (adverbs, particles, etc.), composition, derivation (affixation) and a summary of the syntax. Examples with translations are included and follow items described. Examples with transcription used throughout with the exception of the chapter on the writing system. Analysis is based on the standard used by educated speakers of the language. Subject and item indices provided. Bibliography. [NDEA]

Taylor, George P. The Student's Gujarati Grammar. 3rd rev. ed. by E.R.L. Lewis. Surat, 1944.

Tisdall, William S.T. A Simplified Grammar of the Gujarati Language. New York, N.Y.: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., 1961. 189 pp.

A pedagogical grammar designed to give the student reading knowledge of Gujarati. Traditional in approach. Part I of the book is a short discussion of the different parts of speech (noun, verb, adjective, adverb, etc.). Examples follow items discussed given in translation and transcription. Part II is composed of Gujarati reading lessons given in Gujarati script, with no translations provided. Gujarati-English vocabulary at end of book. Appendices include discussion of loan words and a reading selection with transliteration and translation.

DICTIONARIES

Aradesnar, P. Gujarati-English Dictionary. n.p., 1963.

Desai, D.M. and K.M. Mehata. The Student's Modern Dictionary. 8th ed. Bombay: R.R. Seth, 1958.

Oza, Shantilal S. The Student's Little Dictionary: Gujarati into English with Gujarati Other Words. Bombay: R.R. Seth, 1953. 360 pp.

----- and R.G. Bhatt. The Student's Little Dictionary: English into Gujarati and Gujarati. Bombay: R.R. Seth, 1956. 510 pp.

Indo-Aryan

Assam, Bengali, Bhojpur, Gujarati, Khasi, Kurukh, Marathi, Hindi-Urdu (Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani), Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Sindhi, Vyas, Vithalrai Goverdhanprasad and Shankerhai Galabhai Patel. The Condensed English-Gujarati Dictionary. 5th ed. Ahmedabad: G.S. Shah, 1932. 926 pp.

Dravidian, Kannada

HINDI-URDU, HINDI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bender, Ernest. Hindi Grammar and Reader. Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1967. 458 pp. Introductory Hindi Readings.

This two-year course is a companion volume to Urdu Grammar and Reader (see below) by the same author. For use with a linguist and an informant and designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. The language taught is the standard dialect of educated speakers of Uttar Pradesh. Grammar index. Hindi-English, English-Hindi glossaries. [NDEA]

Chavarrin-Aguilar, O.L. and Bruce R. Pray. A Basic Course in Hindi, With Instructor's Handbook to Pronunciation Drills. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan, 1961. vii, 417 pp.

For use with a linguist and an informant or an instructor and designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. The material can be covered in one academic year with seven or eight class hours a week plus language laboratory. In the 24 lessons, grammatical features and vocabulary are illustrated in pattern sentences and explained in structural terms. Lessons 1-18 include response, transformation, and substitution drills, and lessons 10-14, transcription and translation (both ways) drills to be done outside of class. Beginning with lesson 19, the appended 18 reading selections should be used. An introductory section emphasizing pronunciation consists of the instructor's manual for pronunciation and a student's section containing a phoneme chart, a diagram of the speech organs, an exposition of pronunciation and of the transcription used in lessons 1-14, and recognition and repetition drills. The handwritten Devanagari script, presented in appendices A and B and introduced concurrently with lessons 6-14, is used exclusively from lesson 15 on. The introduction includes instructions on the use of the material. Supplementary vocabularies. English and Hindi subject indices.

Fairbanks, Gordon H. and Bal Govind Misra. Spoken and Written Hindi. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1966. xxxv, 468 pp.

For use with an instructor and designed to give speech, reading, and possibly some writing practice. The 24 lessons and six reviews (consisting of drills and structured conversations outlined in English) are preceded by a section on phonology with illustrative examples and exercises in consonant contrasts. Each lesson consists of a dialogue with buildups and some cultural information; grammatical explanations in structural terms; and substitution, transformation, and translation drills. Reading exercises are included from lesson 5 on and from lesson 13 on some of the oral exercises may be assigned for writing practice. Supplementary vocabulary lists. Hindi material is in transcription in lessons 1-12. The standard orthography is

gradually introduced beginning with lesson 5 and continuing through lesson 12, although not all conjunct characters are introduced. Thereafter, it replaces the transcription. An appendix contains inflected forms of Hindi. Hindi-English, English-Hindi glossaries.

Gumperz, John J. and June Rumer. Conversational Hindi-Urdu. Berkeley, Calif.: Center for South Asia Studies, University of California, 1962-63. 2 vols. Tapes.

For use with an instructor and designed to give speech practice.

For reading and writing practice, the student is referred to J.J.

Gumperz, Hindi Readers, Vols. I and II and J.J. Gumperz and C.M.

Naim, Urdu Reader. This book attempts to convey social and linguistic content by combining conversation and drill techniques with

color slides photographed in India. It is arranged in a graded series of social situations, those in Vol. I being of slight social

complexity allowing for a presentation of the major grammatical features. The four units of Vol. I contain conversations and drills

illustrating bazaar and tourist situations. Vol. II contains six units each with two conversations illustrating literary Hindi. Grammar and vocabulary is illustrated in dialogues, first without, later

with buildups, and explained in structural terms. The social settings for the conversation is described in culture notes. There are

adjective, response, substitution, expansion, and transformation drills.

Review conversations serve as a base for structured conversation.

Vocabulary suitable for use outside India is included in additional vocabulary lists and is integrated into drills and review conversations.

An introductory chapter outlines the phonology. Pronunciation information and repetition drills appear in Vol. I, units I-III. Hindi-Urdu material is in transcription. The introductory

chapter includes directions on the use of the material. An appendix contains additional vocabulary in both volumes. [NDEA]

Harter, J. Martin, Nanda K. Choudry and Vilay Budhraj. Hindi Basic Course: Units 1-18. Washington, D.C.: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1960. 363 pp. Tapes.

For use with an instructor and designed to give speech practice.

Three reviews contain drills and glossaries. Brief dialogues with buildups illustrate grammar, which is explained in structural terms,

and serve as a base for structured conversation and conversation practice. There are substitution, response, variation, completion,

repetition, transformation, and translation (both ways) drills.

Supplementary vocabulary lists. An introductory section outlines the phonology and includes repetition drills. Pronunciation information and drills in units 1-7. Hindi material is in transcription.

Culture notes included. Instructions on the use of the material and suggested references in the introduction. Hindi-English glossary. [NDEA/FSI]

Lambert, H.M. Introduction to the Devanagari Script, for Students of Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, and Bengali. London: Oxford University Press, 1953. xiii, 231 pp.

Designed to give reading and writing practice. Divided into five sections, each devoted to one language. Within one section, the use of the characters of the syllabary and of the conjunct characters is

explained and illustrated in vocabulary ranging from modern colloquial speech to learned Sanskrit loanwords occurring in literary texts. The vocabulary is included in reading passages. A transcription of the reading examples is provided.

McCormack, William C., comp. Course Materials for Elementary Intermediate Hindi. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin, 1961-62. 2 vols. Tapes.

Supplementary and adaptive materials for use in elementary-advanced

level courses designed to give speech and reading practice. A week-

by-week calendar of the course precedes the material. The materials

consist of pronunciation (repetition) and grammar (substitution,

transformation, repetition, response, two-way translation, and completion) drills, basic sentences and conversational stimulus ques-

tions, readings, review units, and glossaries to Hindi books in the

library of the University of Wisconsin. The materials are partly

newly devised and partly selections and adaptations from published

courses in Hindi. The materials are in Devanagari script, handwritten, and in transcription. [NDEA]

Požizka, Vincent. Hindšina Hindi Language Course: Part I. Prague: Státní Pedagogické Nakladatelství, 1963. 534 pp.

For self-instructional purposes and designed to give speech, reading, and possibly writing practice. Czech and English are used as

the languages of instruction. In the 20 lessons, grammar is explained

in traditional terms and illustrated in narratives and dialogues.

There are response and two-way translation drills. Vocabulary list in each lesson. Lessons 1-4 offer a gradual introduction to the

Devanagari script. The Hindi material is in the Hindi script, typed and handwritten, and in transliteration. The introduction includes

an outline of phonology. Appended are conversational sentences and expressions, glossary to the conversational sentences, and Hindi-

Czech-English, Czech-Hindi, and English-Hindi glossaries.

Sharma, Deeki N. and James W. Stone. An Active Introduction to Hindi: Units 1-25. Temporary edition. Washington, D.C.: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1968. 66 pp.

For use with an instructor and designed to give speech practice.

Microwave format. Grammar is illustrated in repetition and response

drills and explained in structural terms. Dialogues serve as a base

for structured conversation. The Devanagari script is used throughout. Instructions on the use of the material in the introduction. [FSI]

Stone, James W. An Introduction to Written Hindi: A Programmed Course in the Devanagari Script: Parts I-VI. 2nd ed. Washington, D.C.: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1965. [FSI]

READERS

Gumperz, John J. Hindi Reader: Vol. I. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California, 1960. vi, 207 pp.

An intermediate text with short graded readings of culturally relevant texts.

Arts, Richard M. and Rama Nath Sharma. A Basic Hindi Reader. Rochester, N.Y.: South Asia Language and Area Center, University of Rochester, 1968. 293 pp.

Presupposes an elementary knowledge of spoken Hindi and a knowledge of the writing system. May be used as a companion volume to Spoken and Written Hindi by Fairbanks and Misra or Conversational Hindi-Urdu by Gumperz and Rumery. Part I, which forms an integral whole, contains readings which cover the essential elements of grammar. Part II is a series of 22 essays, arranged in order of increasing difficulty, covering a variety of subjects. Grammatical notes. Hindi-English glossary. [NDEA]

Arter, J. Martin, Jaimini Joshi and Nanda K. Choudry. Hindi Basic Reader. Washington, D.C.: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1960. 13 pp.

Designed to accompany FSI Hindi Basic Course. The vocabulary of that course, up to lesson 18, is assumed as known from the beginning of the reader. Some of the 20 selections were written for this reader while others were adapted from magazine articles. The readings are preceded by illustrative sentences with buildups and followed by comprehension questions. The introduction includes an outline of the Devanagari script. [NDEA/FSI]

Isson, Usha S. Intermediate Hindi. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin, Indian Language and Area Center, 1967. 2 vols.

For use with an instructor and designed for the student who has had two semesters of Hindi study and who knows Nagari script. Introduces different levels of modern Hindi, covering a variety of topics. Lectures, essays, letters, political speeches, etc. The lessons are arranged in the order of increasing difficulty. The text provides structural notes and in a companion volume the serial glossary. [NDEA]

---. Readings in Hindi Literature. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin, Indian Language and Area Center, 1967. 2 vols.

Assumes mastery of the basic grammar of Hindi. Vol. I, the reader, introduces students to creative writing in modern Hindi in its unsimplified form. The graded selections show a wide variety of style and diction. The text includes a section on the development of literary Hindi and notes on authors. Uses standard orthography. Vol. II contains a glossary arranged in serial order. Parts of speech are indicated. [NDEA]

Sharma, R.N. Hindi Reader. Agra, India: K.N. Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics, n.d. 4 vols.

Sharma, Norman et al. A Premchand Reader. (Asian Language Series.) Honolulu, Hawaii: East-West Center Press, 1965. vi, 302 pp.

Intended for second-year Hindi students. The nine stories by a major modern writer are arranged in order of vocabulary difficulty, with the last story containing much unfamiliar and specialized Urdu vocabulary. The glossary, which includes all vocabulary considered elementary, indicates important aspects of the construction of the word. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Bahl, Kali C. A Reference Grammar of Hindi: (A Study of Some Selected Topics in Hindi Grammar). Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago, 1967. 517 pp.

A partial description of the morphology and syntax of modern standard Hindi. Intended for the specialist. Stratificational in approach. Assumes familiarity with Nagari script. Grammatical categories covered are: nouns, verbs, explicators, adjectives, and adverbs. The numerous examples, taken from literary sources, are occasionally followed by approximate translations. [NDEA]

A Basic Grammar of Modern Hindi. Delhi: Government of India, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, 1958. vii, 151 pp.

A descriptive grammar. Traditional in approach. Section I deals with the writing and pronunciation of Hindi. Sections II-IV cover the parts of speech (noun, pronoun, verb, postpositions, etc.). Section V is a discussion of the syntax, and Section VI covers affixation, gender forms, compounds and miscellaneous items. Rules governing the language are stated briefly, followed by numerous examples given in the Nagari script, with translations. Transliteration occasionally utilized.

Greaves, E. Hindi Grammar. Allahabad: Indian Press, 1933. xiii, 527 pp.

Gumperz, John J. and Vidya Niwas Misra. A Brief Hindi Reference Grammar. Prelim. ed. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California, 1963. 57 pp.

A structural outline intended for first and second year students. Describes the phonology, sentence structure, phrases, form classes, verbs, and verb constructions. A transliteration is used throughout. [NDEA]

Kachru, Yamuna. An Introduction to Hindi Syntax. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois, Department of Linguistics, 1966. xii, 230 pp.

A transformational approach to Hindi syntax. Covers the elements of the sentence, the verb phrase, the noun phrase, adjectives and adverbs, sentence types, and conjunction. The introduction includes information about the history of Hindi grammar, various grammatical approaches, and a bibliography. Appended are a grammatical index and a Hindi-English glossary. [NDEA]

Kelllogg, S.H. A Grammar of the Hindi Language, in Which Are Treated the High Hindi, Braj, and the Eastern Hindi of the Rāmāyaṇ of Tulsī, Dās, also the Colloquial Dialects of Rājputānā, Kumāon, Avadh, Rōṣ, Bhojpur, Magadhā, Maithilā, etc. 3rd ed. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, 1938. xxiv, 584 pp.

Saigal, M.C. Modern Hindi Grammar with Exercises and Full Vocabulary. Subathu, Punjab: M.C. Saigal, 1958.

A pedagogical grammar, traditional in approach. Grammatical categories.

Scholberg, H.C. Concise Grammar of the Hindi Language. 3rd ed. London: Oxford University Press, 1955. xvi, 159 pp.

A pedagogical grammar, traditional in approach. Rules for the different parts of speech (nouns, pronouns, etc.) are followed by examples (with translations) given in the Nagari script. Brief chapters on syntax and prosody. Appendix contains a table of compound verb forms.

Sharma, Aryendta. A Basic Grammar of Modern Hindi: English Version. Delhi: Government of India, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, 1958.

Varma, S.K. "A Study in Systematic Description of Hindi Grammar and Comparison of the Hindi and English Verbal Group." Ph.D. Diss., Edinburgh University, 1964.

DICTIONARIES

Patak, B. The Authentic Senior Dictionary: Anglo-Hindi. Varansi: Hindi Pracharak Pustakalaya, 1958. 1848 pp.

Pathek, R.C. Bhargava's Concise Hindi-English, English-Hindi Dictionary. Chowk, Varansi: Bhargava Book Depot, n.d. 2 vols.

-----, Bhargava's Standard Illustrated Dictionary of the Hindi Language (Devanagari Script). Chowk, Varansi: Bhargava Book Depot, 1960. 1280 pp.

Intended for the English speaker. Includes modern colloquial and literary language as well as the ancient language. The Hindi entries include abbreviations which indicate the parts of speech. English glosses or explanations.

Rishi, Vira Rajendra. Russian-Hindi Dictionary. New Delhi: Sahitya Akademi, 1957. 955 pp.

A comprehensive dictionary for Hindi speakers studying Russian. Contains 40,000 entries. Sub-entries are arranged by meaning. Parts of speech are indicated; illustrative phrases and examples of usage are provided. A grammatical sketch of Russian is included at the end of the dictionary, as well as a list of geographical names.

Sharma, R.K. Cambridge Dictionary: English to Roman and Hindi. Delhi: Cambridge Book and Stationery Stores, 1963. vi, 392 pp.

HINDI-URDU, URDU

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bailey, T. Grahame. Teach Yourself Urdu. Ed. by J.R. Fitch and A.H. Harley. London: English Universities Press, 1962. xxxix, 314 pp.

This self-instructional book is designed to give speech and reading practice. The student is advised to work with an informant while studying the section which contains an outline of the phonology and repetition drills. In the 29 short lessons, grammar is illustrated in basic sentences without buildups and vocabulary is introduced in

lists. For grammatical explanations, the student is referred to the reference grammar which constitutes the first part of the book. Urdu material is in transcription accompanied by the standard orthography which is introduced in the pronunciation section. Urdu-English, English-Urdu glossaries.

Barker, Muhammad Abd-al-Rahman et al. A Course in Urdu. Montreal: McGill University, Institute of Islamic Studies, 1967. 3 vols. Tapes

An intensive course designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. For use with a linguist and an informant. Vol. I contains 15 lessons and Vol. II has 10 lessons. Dialogues with buildups or narratives (lessons 21-25) serve as a base for structured conversation. Sentence patterns and grammatical constructions are discussed in structural terms. There are drills of the following types: substitution, transformation, completion, multiple choice, variation, translation, and response. From lesson 13 on, brief sketches of some facets of Indo-Pakistani life have been added. Vocabulary and supplementary vocabulary are introduced in lists and usage is explained in notes. Lessons 1-13 include pronunciation information on a literary variety of Dhlavi (Delhi) Urdu as employed in India and Pakistan. Much of the material is written in transcription. The Arabic script is gradually introduced beginning with lesson 6 and completed in lesson 10. The introduction includes directions to the student on the use of the material. Vol. III contains appendices with supplementary vocabulary, and Urdu-English, English-Urdu glossaries. [NDEA]

Bender, Ernest. Urdu Grammar and Reader. Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1967. 487 pp. Tapes. Introductory Urdu Readings.

This two-year course is a companion volume to Hindi Grammar and Reader by the same author. The organization of the book approximates the techniques in use for programming teaching machines. For use with a linguist and an informant and designed to give speech and reading practice. For reading and writing practice, the student is referred to Introductory Urdu Readings to be used from lesson 17 on. Forty lessons, eight of which are reviews with translation exercises and translations of texts which have appeared in previous lessons. Grammar is presented through the medium of "equivalent constructions", and explained in structural terms. Exercises are of these types: translation, substitution, response, and sentence construction. Vocabulary is introduced in sentences of the same types as the example sentences. Structured conversations are based on annotated dialogues. From lesson 17 on, these become more complex, graduating into reading texts. Lesson 1 contains a discussion of the phonology, the transcription used, and dialogues for pronunciation practice. The dialect presented is that spoken by the educated speakers in West Pakistan. The introduction contains directions to the student. Grammar index. Urdu-English, English-Urdu glossaries. [NDEA]

Bright, William and Saeed A. Khan. The Urdu Writing System. (Program in Oriental Languages Publications Series B-Aids-No. 14.) New York, N.Y.: American Council of Learned Societies, 1958. 48 pp.

The letters of the Urdu script are listed in the introduction and described in more detail in succeeding sections in the following order: vowels, non-connectors, and connectors. The letters are given in their initial, medial, and final shapes, both typed and handwritten, and included in illustrative words. A transcription is used throughout. Appended is a sample text in the Urdu script, transcription, and translation. [NDEA/ACRS]

Hewitt, J.H. Urdu Course I. Lahore: Habib Press, 1960. 2 vols.

Ingerson, Carol and Anne Weiss. An Introduction to Urdu. Minneapolis, Minn.: India Training Project, University of Minnesota, n.d. 224 pp.

For use with an instructor or an informant and designed to give speech practice. In the eight lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues without buildups and explained in structural terms. There are repetition, substitution, response, and translation into Urdu drills. Vocabulary list in each lesson. An introductory chapter contains an outline of phonology, repetition drills, and a diagram of the organs of speech. Appended are two sections on Urdu script and an Urdu-English glossary. [PC]

Naim, Choudry M. Introductory Urdu Course. Honolulu, Hawaii: East-West Center, forthcoming. [NDEA]

Urdu Basic Units: 1-30. Washington, D.C.: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1963. 335 pp.

For use with an instructor and designed to give speech practice. Five reviews. Grammar is illustrated in dialogues with buildups and narratives which serve as a base for comprehension practice and structured conversation. Grammatical explanations are in structural terms. There are substitution, two-way translation, completion, response, and transformation drills. Lessons 1-23 include pronunciation information and drills (repetition). The Urdu material is in transcription. Urdu-English glossary. [FSI]

READERS

Barker, Muhammad Abd-al-Rahman, Khwaja Muhammad Shafi Dihlavi and Hasan Jahangir Hamdani. A Reader of Modern Urdu Poetry. Montreal: McGill University, 1968. Iix, 274 pp.

For use in a second year course. Assumes mastery of A Course in Urdu (same author). The reader, restricted to the /razlê/ style, contains selections from 18 living poets. Each Urdu verse is followed by a more or less literal prose translation supplemented, where necessary, by a paragraph of explanatory material. The Urdu material is in the Urdu script supplemented by a transcription in the Urdu-English glossary. Appended is a chapter on Urdu poetics. [NDEA]

Barker, Muhammad Abd-al-Rahman, Shafiqur Rahman and Hasan Jahangir Hamdani. An Urdu Newspaper Reader. Montreal: McGill University, Institute of Islamic Studies, 1966. xii, 451 pp. Tapes.

Designed for use at the college level, following M.A.R. Barker's A Course in Urdu or its equivalent. Contains 20 lessons, each with one or more newspaper articles, a vocabulary list, notes, drills, and exercises. The articles were written specifically for this

volume in the style and format of Pakistani newspaper prose, and are graded according to difficulty and grouped by subject. The Urdu material is presented in the Urdu script, supplemented by phonemic transcription in the vocabulary lists. A vocabulary finder list is appended. Contains key to exercises. [NDEA]

Gumperz, John J. and C.N. Naim. Urdu Reader. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California, 1960. 226 pp.

Intended as an introduction to simple Urdu for those with some previous knowledge of the pronunciation and grammar, and can be used with a spoken language course, or for private study. Part I is an introduction to the writing system, with special stress on the relationship between pronunciation and spelling. Part II consists of 18 graded reading units, each of which contains texts, glossary, fill-in exercises, and writing exercises. The first four units contain additional reading drills.

Khan, Masud Husain and Abdul Azim. A Second-Year Urdu Reader. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California, Institute of International Studies, 1963. 191 pp.

For students with a basic command of the spoken language, and the Urdu alphabet. Contains five short stories from modern Urdu literature. Drills are included for writing and conversation practice. Glossary and notes after each selection. Urdu script used in the readings and transcription used in the glossary and notes. [NDEA]

Naim, C.M. Readings in Urdu: Prose and Poetry. Honolulu, Hawaii: East-West Center Press, 1965. viii, 396 pp.

For use with an instructor or, with the exception of the poetry section, for self-instructional purposes. The Indian and Pakistani prose selections illustrate short stories, essays, and editorials. Each reading is followed by information about vocabulary, grammar, and culture. The Urdu script is used throughout, accompanied by a transcription in the notes and in the Urdu-English glossary. [NDEA]

Narang, G.C. Urdu: Readings in Literary Urdu Prose. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Press, 1968. x, 381 pp.

A graded intermediate reader which may be covered in a one-year regular course. Assumes familiarity with the Urdu script. The abridged and revised selections represent Indian and Pakistani writers. Each selection is preceded by a sketch of the author and accompanied by a serial glossary and explanatory notes on pages facing the text. The Urdu material is in the Nastaliq calligraphy, with some diacritical marks added, supplemented by a transcription in the glossary. [NDEA]

Stone, James W. and Mohammad S.Z. Farooqi. Introductory Newspaper Reader: Urdu. Washington, D.C.: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1966-68. 3 vols.

Assumes a knowledge of basic Urdu and the Urdu script. May be used concurrently with a basic course. Provides practice in reading newspaper prose, beginning at an easy level. Graded and edited selections presenting typical front page news items are handwritten in the Urdu script. A series glossary appears on pages facing the text. Instructions to the student on the use of the material. Urdu-English glossary (in each volume) free!

GRAMMARS

acts, John T. A Grammar of the Hindustani or Urdu Language. London: Oxford University Press, 1920. xv, 399 pp.

A reference grammar, traditional in approach. Part I is a short description of the orthographic system of Urdu, with examples given in Urdu script, transliteration and translation. Part II covers the parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, etc. Included in this section are descriptions of Persian and Arabic constructions. Part III deals with syntax, such as substantives, adjectives, pronouns, the active voice of the verb, particles, etc. Examples are included in the discussion and/or follow each item described, usually in paradigm form. All are given in the Urdu script, transliteration and translation. Appended is a discussion of the Muslim and Hindu calendars.

Glossaries

Ferozsons' English-Urdu Dictionary, English Words with Their Equivalents in Urdu. Lahore: Ferozsons, 1961. 910 pp.

A comprehensive dictionary intended for the speaker of Urdu. The entries include abbreviations indicating the parts of speech and the Urdu gloss written in the Urdu script.

q, Moulvi Abdul. The Students' Standard English-Urdu Dictionary. Karachi: Anjuman, Taraqi-i-Urdu, 1965.

rain Lal, R. and B. Madho. The Student's Practical Dictionary: English-Urdu, Urdu-English. Rev. ed. Allahabad, n.d. 1390 pp.

acts, John T. A Dictionary of Urdu, Classical Hindi, and English. London: Oxford University Press, 1960. viii, 1259 pp. [Reprint of 184 ed.]

Intended for the English speaker. Entries include the initial consonant letter of the name of the languages to which the word belongs preceded by the word. The source from which it is derived (if known) is placed in brackets after the romanized spelling of the word followed by the part of speech and English meaning. Words are given in the Persian and Devanagari scripts if Sanskrit or Hindustani. Persian script is given for Persian and Arabic words.

Student's Home Dictionary, Containing Urdu Words with Their Meanings in English. 5th ed. rev. and enl. Allahabad: R.N. Lal, 1949. 980 pp.

URDU, HINDUSTANI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Atley, Thomas Grahame. Teach Yourself Hindustani. London: English Universities Press, 1950. xli, 314 pp.

Atley, A.H. Colloquial Hindustani. Rev. ed. London: Kegan Paul, French, Tribner, 1963. xxx, 147 pp.

This self-instructional book is designed to give speech practice. In the 29 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in unrelated sentences. Vocabulary is introduced in lists. Translation exercises into Hindustani. An introductory section contains an outline of the phonology, with lists of examples, a discussion of the transcription used throughout the text, and illustrations of the Devanagari and the Urdu alphabets. Appended are keys to the exercises, supplementary vocabularies and dialogues, and an English-Hindustani glossary.

Hindustani Pronunciation: Basic Course, Units 1-17. Washington, D.C.: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1955. 307 pp.

For use with an instructor and designed to give speech practice. Two review units. Grammar is illustrated in dialogues with buildups which serve as a base for comprehension practice and structured conversation, outlined in English, and explained in structural terms. There are two-way translation, completion, repetition, substitution, response, variation, and transformation drills. An introductory chapter contains an outline of phonology and repetition drills. Hindustani material is in transcription. Appended is a Hindustani-English glossary. [FSI]

Hoenigswald, Henry. Spoken Hindustani. New York, N.Y.: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1945. 2 vols. Records.

This course in colloquial Urdu, which can be covered in approximately 200 hours, is for use with an instructor, informant, group leader, or for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. Each part consists of five lessons and one review. Grammar is illustrated in basic sentences with buildups and explained in structural terms. Conversations and narratives serve as a base for structured conversations outlined in English. There are multiple choice, translation, completion, and response drills. Pronunciation information and drills in Book I. Hindustani material is in transcription. Glossary in each lesson. Directions on the use of the material in the introduction and in the lessons. Guide's Manual in standard orthography covers units 1 to 12. Appended are a key to the exercises, list of names, irregular verb forms, the make-up of words, Hindustani-English, English-Hindustani glossaries. [USAFI/ACLS]

Saigal, M.C. Hindustani Grammar in Three Simultaneous But Separate Scripts (Urdu, Nagari and Roman-Urdu) with English into Urdu Vocabulary. Subathu, Punjab: M.C. Saigal and Son, 1947. xxiv, 218 pp.

For use with an instructor and designed to give speech practice. In the 44 lessons, vocabulary is introduced in lists and grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in two-way translation exercises. Supplements include idiomatic and colloquial sentences, exercises for translation, and grammatical rules.

GRAMMARS

Tisdall, William St. Clair. Hindustani Conversation Grammar. New York, N.Y.: Frederick Ungar, n.d. viii, 371 pp.

A pedagogical grammar. Traditional in approach. Almost half the book is given over to Hindustani grammar, with translation and question and answer exercises following each lesson. Parts II and III are

synopses of Persian and Arabic grammar, followed by a section of Hindi and Urdu reading lessons. The last two sections of the book contain an English-Urdu vocabulary and a key to the exercises. Examples to grammatical explanations are given in transliteration and/or the script of the language being discussed (i.e. Devanagari, Persian and Arabic). The transliteration system used is a slightly modified form of that recommended by the Oriental Congress of India (1894). Words not of Indian origin have their sources indicated.

DICTIONARIES

Narain Lal, Ram. The Student's Romanized Practical Dictionary: Hindustani-English and English-Hindustani. 7th ed. Allahabad: R. Narain Lal, 1952. iv, 363 pp.

Student's Practical Dictionary, Containing Hindustani Words with English Meanings: Urdu-English and Perso-Arabic. Rev. ed. Allahabad, 1936.

KASHMIRI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bailey, I. Grahame. The Pronunciation of Kashmiri: Kashmiri Sounds, How to Make Them and How to Transcribe Them. London: The Royal Asiatic Society, 1937. vi, 70 pp.

GRAMMARS

Grierson, George Abraham. A Manual of the Kashmiri Language. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1911. 2 vols.

Kachru, Braj B. A Reference Grammar of Kashmiri. Prelim. ed. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois, 1959. xxv, 416 pp.

A pedagogically oriented analysis of Kashmiri, intended to serve as a basis for preparing teaching materials or as an introductory reference manual for students. The opening chapters (pages 1-48) include a scholarly survey of past research in Kashmiri; a tentative analysis of Kashmiri dialects and the relationship between Kashmiri and the Dardic languages; a description of Kashmiri writing systems; and brief comments on the literary tradition. Other chapters treat the phonology, word formation, word classes, the noun phrase, the verb phrase, the adverbial phrase, and the sentence types. Appendices include Kashmiri-English and English-Kashmiri glossaries and a selected bibliography. The Kashmiri material is presented throughout in transcription. (NDEA)

Kelkar, Ashok Ramchandra and Prannath Trisal. "Kashmiri Word Phonology: A First Sketch". Anthropological Linguistics 6:1.13-22 (1964).

Trisal, Prannath. "Kashmiri bhāṣa ka varṇanātmak vyākaraṇa. (A Descriptive Grammar of the Kashmiri Language.)" Ph.D. Diss., Agri University, 1964.

DICTIONARIES

Grierson, George Abraham. A Dictionary of the Kashmiri Language. Calcutta: Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1916-32. 4 vols.

LAHNDI

GRAMMARS

Wilson, J. Grammar and Dictionary of Western Panjabi as Spoken in the Shajpur District. Lahore, 1899.

DICTIONARIES

O'Brien, E. Glossary of the Multani Language of Southwestern Panjabi. 2nd ed. rev. by J. Wilson and Hari Kishen Kaul. Lahore: Punjab Government Press, 1903. 367 pp.

MAITHILI

GRAMMARS

Grierson, George A. An Introduction to the Maithili Dialect of the Bihar Language as Spoken in North Bihar, Part I: Grammar. 2nd ed. Calcutta: The Asiatic Society, 1909.

MARATHI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bhat, S.P. and R.D. Deshpande. Marathi Self-Caught. Bombay: D.B. Tarapovevala and Sons, 1959.

Burns, David J. Marathi Script. Brattleboro, Vt.: Experiment in International Living, 1965. 62 pp.
Part I provides an introduction to the Marathi script, with charts, notes, dialogues, stroke order charts and practice sheets. Part II is designed for public health workers. In this section, the Marathi material is in transcription. (PC)

Marathi Basic Course. Washington, D.C.: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1960. [FSI]

Kalalkar, Narayan G. A Marathi Course for Beginners. Poona: Deccan College, forthcoming.

Kantkar, B.M. Marathi Without Tears. Poona: International Book Service, 1952. 114 pp.

Kavadi, Nareesh B. and Franklin C. Southworth. Spoken Marathi: Book First-year Intensive Course. Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1965. 252 pp.